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HENRY TROTH

SEPT. 4.1794 - MAY 22.1842

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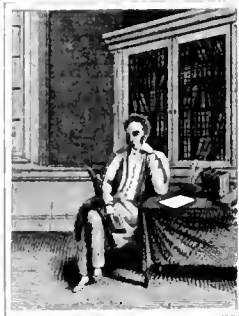
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HENRY TROTH





Knowledge is the door to Wisdom Reflection the key
A soul without reflection like a fire
Without inhabitant its own ruin runs



Henry Croth

HENRY TROTH

SEPT. 4, 1794

MAY 22, 1842

“That life is long which answers life's great end.”

PHILADELPHIA
PRIVATELY PRINTED
1903

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PREFACE.

Cadmus 358 pp. 3 June 1900

DURING several years of historical and genealogical interest considerable data has come into my possession connected with the life of my father. Much of this will probably be lost and all so scattered by my death that, at the solicitation of the younger generation, I have gathered into book form such matter as may be of historical value, that the descendants of a worthy ancestor may the better know him and learn to love him for his virtues. He has left them an inheritance of greater value than riches, a name unsullied to keep pure, an enviable reputation as their title of inherited rank, and a bright example of self-help to copy. A man "sans peur et sans reproche."

PHILADELPHIA, March 2, 1903.

SAMUEL TROTH.



HENRY TROTH. From a Miniature, by P. Henri.

HENRY TROTH.

HENRY TROTH of Philadelphia, 1794-1842; only forty-eight years in all; a short, busy life, soon passed, but great in purpose and enduring in beneficence.

His great-great-grandfather, William Troth, settled in 1669 in Talbot County, Maryland, on a plantation which he named, and is so called upon the official Deed Book, "Troth's Fortune," lying upon the river Choptank, near Chesapeake Bay. The little we now know of him has been gathered from the published volumes of "Maryland Archives," as he was connected with public affairs, and from the records of the Society of Friends, of which he was a member.

The Maryland colony at the time of his coming into it was yet young and sparsely settled except along the navigable waterways. Indian occupancy was gradually surrendering to the white man's control, but with less complete separation in Maryland and Virginia than in other North American colonies by reason of conditions existing among the aborigines peculiar to that locality. The Indians of Virginia and Maryland, as found by the first English settlers, were agriculturists as well as hunters; they had permanent villages, styled by the whites Indian towns, governed in semi-civilized fashion by so-called emperors. The land bordering upon their towns was cultivated, and crops of Indian corn grown for food and tobacco for smoking in pipes. At times in the early days the whites were dependent upon Indian-raised corn for their

food-supply, and these friendly Indians frequently sought the white man's alliance to protect them from the hostile incursions of foreign nomad tribes. Thus for many years the two nationalities lived amicably as neighbors, interrupted occasionally by differences not uncommon among civilized communities. A graphic account published in one of the volumes of "Maryland Archives" gives a picture of early colonial life by an incident connected with the early Troth family which assumed importance sufficient for recognition by the Proprietary Government.

In the winter of 1683, while absent from his dwelling, an Indian in company with two white neighbors had taken temporary shelter from the cold by the kitchen fire. When the master of the house returned one of the neighbors told him of the red man's boast that a large number of the Seneca tribe on the war-path were near at hand and at his call would attack the farm-house. William addressed him in Indian dialect, and on his reassertion of the threat denounced him, at which the Indian jumped up, gave his war-whoop, and made an attack, first with his gun, which William evaded, the bullet passing over his head, and then attempted to brain him with his tomahawk, but William got the better of him and shot him as he fled from the house. When the news of the affair reached the authorities they made search for a wounded Indian among the Indian towns, and notwithstanding the attempt by the town governors to excuse their people and shield the culprit, he was arrested and, when sufficiently cured of his wounds, was tried by the Court and sentenced to be banished beyond the seas; but at the urgent solicitation of his government it was agreed that he should be publicly whipped and allowed to remain under bond of the Indian governors that their subjects should keep the peace toward the English settlers. This incident may give an idea of the hardship of

pioneer life, especially as the narrative notes the fact of the wife of William Troth suffering from illness in a room adjoining that in which the scrimmage occurred.

The ancestors of Henry Troth were among the earliest settlers of the country. Those from England settling first in Virginia were Berry, 1632; Preston, 1635; Stevens, 1650; Powell, 1653; and Kinsey, 1655. In Maryland, Skillington, 1659; Sherwood, 1661; Troth, 1669; Johns, 1670; and Bartlett, 1692. In Pennsylvania, Paschall, 1682. Those from Wales were William Jenkins and Rees ap John ap William, in Pennsylvania, 1682. Thus, as far as we know, he was solely of British extraction.

Richard Preston, planter, was a member of Virginia Assembly in 1646, and left that colony for Maryland, with others of the Puritan Church of Nansemond County, in 1650 on account of persecution by Governor Berkley of Virginia for non-conformity to Church of England worship. Howell Powell, merchant, first settled in Lancaster County, Virginia, on the Rappahannock River, and he with his neighbor, Hugh Kinsey, went to Maryland in 1659. Richard Johns, from Bristol, Thomas Bartlett, from Yorkshire, and Hugh Sherwood came direct to Maryland. Thomas Paschall, from Bristol, William Jenkins, from Tenby, and Rees John William, from Merionethshire, came with the "Welsh Tract" settlers to Pennsylvania; so by physical constitution Henry Troth was a true-blood native American as old as his country. His progenitors were those who broke away from old-country ties and came as pioneers to fashion a civilization out of the rough material of an embryo republic, a government of the people, with liberty to worship according to conscience and secure to themselves rights of property which had been curtailed by the authorities to which they had been subject. Of these fourteen ancestors, eight held office in the new colonies.

Nine were of the English Church on their advent to the new world, one of whom, Richard Preston, joined the Puritan Church before going to Maryland. Five were Quakers in the old country and six became Quakers in the new, leaving two, Hugh Sherwood and Hugh Kinsey, who retained conformity to the Church of England. Eleven were landholders in Maryland and three in Pennsylvania.

The wife of Rees John William, granddaughter of Griffith ap Rhys, is said to have been descended from King John of England through Henry III. and Edward I., but the streak of royal blue blood had become so attenuated through twenty-five generations and intermixed with good red corpuscle that our hardy Maryland yeomanry had no innate consciousness of a royal pedigree, only discovered in late years by family historians.

Colonel John Sherwood, son of Hugh Sherwood and great-great-grandfather of Henry Troth, was the only military man in the direct line. William Troth was appointed in 1694 Press Master for Bolingbroke Hundred, Talbot County, Maryland, under an Act of Assembly requiring the County Commissioners "to appoint honest and substantial men of their Counties, for every hundred, to be Press Masters for the year ensuing, that, if occasion require, they and no other shall Impress Victuals or other things given them in charge to Press, etc." This office was probably considered more as a civil than a military authority, as it was by legislation to protect the people against unjust military exactions.

In the Maryland Quaker community families intermarried within their religious lines, it being considered an offense against their discipline to marry one not a member of their own denomination; thus none of the ancestors except Colonel John Sherwood is recorded as having served their country in a military capacity.

Although Maryland planters were dependent upon negro labor in field and household, religious convictions impelled the Quakers to free their slaves, and all of Henry's Quaker ancestors gave freedom to their servants without compensation in any form, and in lieu thereof employed hired help; nor did they wait until the denominational authorities had become convinced of the injustice of slavery to the extent of expelling from membership those who refused to make the sacrifice, a severity that caused many families, especially upon the western shore of the Chesapeake, to renounce their old faith and join the Church of England.

In such an atmosphere, by heredity and education, the boy imbibed the spirit of conscience, honesty, fair-play, and self-dependence, laying a foundation which made the man a fearless leader in good works and one beloved and respected by his associates.

Henry Troth was born September 4, 1794, at "Woodstock," a plantation upon Miles or Saint Michael's River, a few miles from Easton, the county-town of Talbot. As the elder son he early assumed responsibility in the ordinary cares of a country household, subject to the discipline and training of a godly father, part of whose time was spent as a school-teacher of the neighboring youth. Allusion to this boyhood period is made in his diary, written in later life, as follows:

"Accompanied by Sam'l T. Kemp we soon arrived at the border of the old place, but alas, how changed the face of things! seven years had elapsed since I took my last view of the old mansion where first the light of day dawned upon my infant eyes. Every object that presented itself to my view seemed as though it were an old friend whose sight brought to my remembrance some interesting event and recorded the history of former days; how great has been the change

I have undergone since those days when with bow and arrows and a light heart I wandered o'er those delightful scenes. I returned to Easton fully resolved that if I ever became possessed of wealth I would appropriate a portion to the purchase and improvement of the farm."

Between "Woodstock," at Miles River, and "Troth's Fortune," on Choptank, he spent the first thirteen years with his parents, a younger brother, and four sisters, but about this time a number of his relatives and their neighbors went up to Tioga County, Pennsylvania, intending to establish a colony in that new country, and the lad persuaded his parents to allow him to accompany the party, probably the older ones thinking he would soon tire and return; but not so, he remained three years, enduring the hardships of frontier life, learning lessons from the great book of nature, and gaining an education in practical expediency unattainable from textbooks or college professors. Often in after years he entertained his children with thrilling accounts of bears and deer and many wild woods experiences. The cold winters of northern Pennsylvania to those accustomed to the warmer climate of southern Maryland were doubtless hard to bear, but those three years of roughing it strengthened him physically and gave early evidence of unusual grit in one so young. Up there in the wilds, away from civilizing opportunities, at the age of sixteen his aspiration for betterment led him to Philadelphia, where he commenced a five years' apprenticeship to learn the drug trade with Jeremiah Morris, located on the north side of Market Street above Seventh.

As Mr. Morris was rather averse to the drudgery of a retail drugstore, the boy, by his intense determination to learn, soon attained a position of active responsibility and complete confidential relation to his master, who was ever ready to facilitate the desire of the apprentice to gain also



Henry Troth

Henry Troth in Boyhood, with Signature.
From a Silhouette.

useful knowledge upon general subjects of popular interest. To this end a brother of Mr. Morris allowed the use of his valuable library, and this, supplemented by those which were purchased (and, after reading, sold to provide a new lot), furnished mental food to the hungry boy. His taste for reading led to the accumulation of a fine private library, for which he designed his book plate, engraved by Samuel Tiller of Philadelphia about 1828. It represents a reader sitting with closed book in hand in a posture of meditation. Two couplets indicate the value of reflection in developing mental activity. The surroundings picture the parlor of the Girard Street home, showing one of his book-cases, which is still retained in the family. Of this long apprenticeship the diary recounts under date 1815, 3rd month, 29th: "The time for my departure draws near; four years and upwards have elapsed since I first became a resident of this house; many pleasant and many painful hours have I passed within its walls; it has been the scene of my cogitations and studies; I have become familiar with solitude; here have I learned to converse with my own mind; books have been a never-failing source of amusement and instruction; with them I have passed many a lonely hour in sweet enjoyment. My solitude has been solaced in the pursuit of knowledge, and, instead of being an object of dread, has been prized as an inestimable jewel. When I first came to the store my acquaintances were few, from which cause I was driven to the necessity of reading and studying to employ my leisure hours, but my circle of acquaintances has gradually extended, and I now hope I have friends that will continue so through life. As for the propriety of my learning the drug business I cannot for a moment doubt; it is congenial to my disposition, and I hope will always be so. As for the situation I have been in, I feel disposed to believe that, upon the whole, it has been best for

me. At times it has been irksome, but as a compensation I have enjoyed many pleasant hours and have seen much of the world which I should not have seen had I been placed with Friends. The human heart has been unfolded to me in a variety of forms, and I have learned to take care of myself by marking the errors and miscarriages of others."

September 29, 1813. he, with Jos. A. Needles, Benj. M. Hollinshead, Peter Thompson, Jos. Cowperthwait, Edward Haydock, Warwick P. Miller, Samuel Stackhouse, Thomas Yardley, Watson Jenks, and James Hutchinson, inaugurated the "Philadelphia Literary Association." This society, in which he became an active worker during many years of educational influence, numbered in its membership some of the prominent men of civic affairs in the history of Philadelphia at a time when an unselfish patriotic spirit on the part of its officials was more in vogue than obtained in later years. His voluminous diary records much of interest during the apprenticeship, giving account of associates and their doings, and of books read, with analytic description, comments, and opinions.

Living at this time in Union Street with their aunt, Hannah Osborne, were two daughters of Elizabeth Henri, a daughter of Captain Peter Osborne, who had been lost at sea in a storm off Hatteras coast in September, 1775. Captain Peter Osborne left a widow and six young daughters, one of whom, at the age of sixteen, married Peter Henri, a french miniature painter.

In 9th month, 24th, 1814, he writes: "This evening was spent in rather a new and uncommon manner for me, for though I have often been in company with the two Misses Henri, yet I never had the pleasure of spending an evening with them alone until now; they were both very sociable and clever, so much so that on rapping at the door I had

predetermined to remain but one hour, yet so fascinating was their company that I did not bid them good-night until the watchmen were about to proclaim the hour of ten."

Nearing the date of his freedom he became anxious to engage in business for himself, and wrote this letter to his father at Easton, Maryland, 1st month, 15th, 1815: "Dear father, As my time with Jeremiah Morris is drawing to a close and the period at which I am to enter into the world on my own account is fast approaching, I cannot but feel great anxiety of mind on contemplating the importance of the crisis that is so near at hand. It is a time of life that calls for energy and good judgment from all, but particularly from those like me who are living among strangers and have little to depend upon but their own exertions. But though I am fully sensible that my future prosperity is to depend upon my own good conduct, yet I cannot but feel more than ever the necessity of advice. Though destitute at present of all rational means of getting into business on my own account, yet I am not entirely without hope that something will occur to assist me, though I must confess that such a hope has no reasonable foundation. I have considered my situation in all its different lights and viewed the advantages and disadvantages attendant on establishing myself in different places, and after mature deliberation I find no place that seems to possess so many advantages as this city. However agreeable it would be to me to settle amidst my relations and acquaintances in Easton or its vicinity, yet I think such a procedure would not be advisable, as there are already two druggists in Easton. A well-conducted drugstore in some one of the flourishing towns in the western section of this state, in Kentucky, or Ohio would no doubt be a lucrative establishment, but to accomplish such a measure several hundred dollars must necessarily be thrown away in travel-

ling expenses and also a considerable sum in freight of goods, &c., independent of the cost of the stock. There seems also to be something extremely disagreeable in the idea of leaving all my relations and acquaintances and going among entire strangers to reside. Here, on the contrary, no unnecessary expense would be incurred in going into business, and here also I have a little circle of acquaintances that tends to make my time pass more agreeably than it otherwise would; independent of which I am extensively acquainted with merchants, manufacturers, and tradesmen, many of whom would give me their custom were I in business.

“Admitting then that it would be best for me to settle in this place, the question follows, how am I to accomplish this desirable end? In answer to this question I will endeavor to give thee as circumstantial an account as possible, previously observing, however, that if I should live I am resolved to use every possible exertion of which I am able to get into business on my own account in the course of this present year, as the thought of spending the flower of my youth in living from hand to mouth on a small salary and be subject to the command of another seems inconsistent with reason and my own disposition. There are two ways of going into business, either singly or in partnership with another; could I meet with a suitable person with a capital willing to join me I should think myself fortunate, but I fear none such will offer, and it would be presumption in me to propose myself in my present condition to such an one unless I had an equivalent to offer, though if I had, I think a suitable partner could be found. In case of commencing business alone it is indispensably requisite that I should have a few hundred dollars in ready money, without which I fear it would be impossible, even on the smallest scale. The sum, then, of a few hun-

dred dollars is now what I am desirous of obtaining on loan ; if by any means it could be procured for me in Maryland I would be very much pleased. J. Morris's store, with a capital of about 4000 dollars, has, notwithstanding dull times, yielded him from 2500 to 3000 dollars per year for the four years that I have been with him, and this, too, in the possession of one who is very much averse to packing a box or even soiling his fingers with medicine. If I could get fairly into business at a good stand I have the most sanguine hopes of success, as I am already acquainted with many country merchants, some of whom have promised me their custom should I be so fortunate as to get into business, several of them from Brownsville, acquaintances of my uncle Henry and cousin William Troth. I have thus laid open my mind, which I hope will not be unsatisfactory to thee ; if thee approves of it I would be extremely glad to have thy opinion on the subject through the means of a letter which can be sent by mail if no other opportunity offers." As bearing upon the occasion of the letter to his father the diary records, 1st month, 21st, 1815: "The events of this week (if the result should be as we expect) will be remembered (whether with joy or sorrow is yet uncertain) as long as life lasts. A new era appears to be opening upon me. Oh ! may Providence, in His infinite goodness, grant that I may never repent of this measure. Oh ! may He preserve me from the snares and temptations of business, and if it be His gracious will to crown my efforts with success may I be thankful for His protection and assistance.

" 10 o'clock at night : Again all is uncertainty.

" 1st month, 22nd : The prospect I had of speedily going into business with E. Needles appears for the present to be done away. Such is the uncertainty of human affairs ; at one time we thought the event certain, but through the ob-

stinancy and perversity of J. L. it was broken off and now remains in *statu quo*.

"2nd month, 19th: The important question respecting a settlement at No. 222 Market Street remains undecided and I am yet in suspense. My prospects of success in life, should this event take place, seems much more certain since the conclusion of peace; however I must have patience and remember my creed, viz., that whatever unavoidable occurrences take place in respect to ourselves should be considered as all for the best, therefore if I do not get established at this place I must console myself with this doctrine.

"3rd month, 12th: At length the great and important subject has been decided; Third Day morning we waited upon J. L. and made the contemplated arrangement with him."

While on a visit to his Maryland home, previous to engaging in business, under date 9th month, 10th, 1814, he records in his diary: "Rambling about gunning and crabbing with Sam'l T. Kemp, we soon caught as many crabs as we wanted. About noon a British frigate came in sight and stood up the bay; off uncle Kemp's she captured an American vessel. Soon after the British fleet of twenty-five seventy-fours and frigates and ten smaller vessels passed by us in full view under a press of sail. The sight was majestically grand, far more than any of the kind I have before seen. They came one after another and formed a string nearly a mile in length. This was on Seventh Day and on Second Day morning they attacked Baltimore."

As following upon the events recited in the diary, Henry Troth, on the first day of April, 1815, being then twenty years and some months of age, formed a partnership under the firm name of Henry Troth & Co., wholesale druggists, at 222 Market Street, with his brother-in-law, Edward Needles,



Market Street Store. Old number, 221; new number, 630.

From Photograph, 1898.

the husband of his sister Elizabeth, each to have equal share of profits. On the first of January, 1820, the conditions were changed so that Henry should have four-sevenths, and January 1st, 1823, Henry's younger brother, Samuel F., was admitted as a partner, drawing fifteen per cent. Feb. 1st, 1826, Samuel F. Troth purchased the interest of Edward Needles for "the sum of twelve thousand dollars, secured to E. Needles by a judgment bond signed by Henry Troth and Samuel F. Troth, Henry Troth signing said bond of Samuel F. Troth as security, and a further sum of four thousand five hundred dollars to be paid by Samuel F. Troth to Edward Needles in lieu of interest, Samuel F. Troth relinquishing the station heretofore held by him in the firm and in future receiving three-sevenths of the profits, except the Iron Works, in which he shall have an equal interest."

November 29, 1816, Henry Troth was married to Henrietta Henri, in Philadelphia, by Alderman Samuel Badger, at his office, southwest corner of Sixth and Sansom Streets. The marriage certificate with the names of witnesses endorsed on its back is in the possession of his son, Samuel Troth, of Philadelphia. No one of his immediate family was present at the wedding ceremony, which may seem strange to those unacquainted with the conditions connected with the contracting parties. He and all of his family were members of the Society of Friends; he, having brought a church letter dated 6th month, 24th, 1813, from the Meeting in Maryland to that of Philadelphia, was a member of the Philadelphia Meeting, while the parents of Henrietta Henri, having been married by Rev. Ashbel Green, of the Second Presbyterian Church, December 18, 1789, recorded in said Church Register, their daughter was not a member, therefore could not be married by the authority of the society, nor did the Friends' discipline allow its members, his family being such,

to be present at a marriage with one outside of their society.

In consequence of this marriage the following record is upon the Register of the Men's Minutes of the Philadelphia Meeting, in volume marked 1807-1819, at their library, Arch and Third Streets :

"Monthly Meeting, 5th month, 29th, 1817.

"Henry Troth, who had a right of membership amongst us, hath accomplished his marriage contrary to our discipline with a person not in membership with us, on which account he hath been visited, but not appearing qualified to condemn his deviation we no longer consider him a member of our religious society, yet nevertheless desire that he may be enabled to seek for restoration."

His wife at that time was only a few months older than he, but her experience in household affairs and in having had control under the Lancastrian System of a large number of pupils in the Ludwick School, on Walnut near Sixth Street, had fitted her to help and share the burdens of this ambitious young man in undertaking household responsibilities with such scant means at the outset.

A brave couple just turned of twenty-one years, determined with the help of Providence to succeed; and well they did, as their grateful children can testify, and many others who were beneficiaries of their numerous liberalities.

Ordinarily one with so great need of concentrated effort to promote the comfort of his own family might be excused from engaging in outside interests and leave the labor of assisting others to those who could better afford to neglect their own affairs, but not so with this man. He soon became interested in charitable and social improvement movements. In 1819 we find him elected to serve in the "Pennsylvania Society for the Promotion of Public Economy" and appointed

This is to Certify, THAT on the twenty-ninth day of
November in the year of our Lord 1818, Henry
Smith and Harriette Harriette, both of the
City of Philadelphia _____
were joined in Marriage, before me the subscriber, one of the Aldermen of
the City of Philadelphia, they having previously declared themselves free re-
spectively from prior engagements, or other lawful impediments.

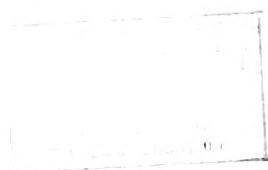
* SEAL *

In witness *whereof* I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the
day and year above written.

James D. B. B.

The undersigned do hereby solemnly
 swear
 Eliza Maria
 Elizabeth Anne
 Mary & Frederick
 Joseph & Frederick

The undersigned
 do hereby
 solemnly
 swear



on the Committee on "Vice and Immorality" in connection with the following members: Thomas Latimer, Jacob Justice, John Claxton, Anthony M. Buckley, Samuel L. Shober, William Flintham, Philip Garrett, James Stewart, Samuel Sellers, John More, and Samuel J. Robbins; in 1820 his committee associates were about the same, with the addition of General John Steele, President of the society, and Mathew Carey. This society did a great work in the correction of current abuses in city life, having large committees on "Poor Laws," "Elections," "Public Prisons," "Public Schools," and "Domestic Economy." His brother-in-law, Edward Needles, was an active member of the "Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery"; at the time of the attack by the mob upon and burning of Pennsylvania Hall, his residence and person were also threatened; probably through his influence Henry was induced to assume the responsibility of the treasurer's office, which he held for thirteen years.

From 1825 he was a manager of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, and in 1827, at the time of the organization of the Philadelphia House of Refuge, he became a director and continued his services until his death in 1842. As a fire-fighter in the early days of volunteer fire companies he was Vice-President of the Harmony Fire Company. He was one of the Guardians of the Poor, manager of the Children's Asylum, Almshouse, Provident Society, Colonization Society, trustee and manager of the Philadelphia Museum, manager of Franklin Institute, and one of the Councillors of the Infant School. Fond of company and social entertainment, he became an active member of the Wednesday Evening Party Association, a club of a similar character to the older Wistar Party Organization.

Each member of the Wednesday Evening Party had the

privilege of inviting a guest of the evening, and upon one occasion his early associate, Benjamin M. Hollinshead, merchant of Philadelphia, indited an acceptance (in 1840) in verses which give prominence to traits of character of some of the party members:

“Be assured, my dear friend, I will promptly repair
 To your banquet, for taste and refinement are there.
 Good humor will sparkle in *Dunglison's*¹ eye,
 And *Patterson's*² keenly-barbed arrows will fly.
 There is *Lewis*,³ whose laugh a splenetic would move,
 As jovial as Bacchus and fearless as Jove.
 But where is my *friend*⁴ who at four score and five
 Is to all the warm feelings of boyhood alive?
 I behold him surrounded by listeners, and now
 Contentment and peace seem to rest on his brow.
 In vain have I searched our friend *Nuttall*⁵ to find,
 Retiring and modest, yet giant in mind;
 In the fireside circle, reclining at ease,
 He attracts every eye without effort to please.
 Here's my early friend *Troth*,⁶ in statistical fact
 Even Hazard himself is not more exact,
 Though rarely like poets his ecstasy moved,
 As a citizen useful and companion beloved.
 And now noble *Coles*⁷ I will take by the hand,
 Intelligent, warm-hearted, social, and bland.
 Ah, ha! ha! ha! there is *Biddle*,⁸ at last,
 As smiling as though every peril was past;
 The great globe itself could not crush such a man,
 Like an Atlas to bear, he still moves in the van.

¹ Dr. Robley Dunglison, 1798-1869, Professor, Jefferson Medical College.

² Dr. Robert Maskell Patterson, 1787-1854, Vice-Provost and Professor, University of Pennsylvania.

³ Mordecai D. Lewis, merchant of Philadelphia.

⁴ John Vaughan, “at four score and five,” 1756-1841, Librarian of American Philosophical Society.

⁵ Thomas Nuttall, 1786-1859, Harvard, Professor of Natural History.

⁶ Henry Troth, 1794-1842, merchant.

⁷ Edward Coles, 1786-1868, Governor of Illinois, Private Secretary to President Madison.

⁸ Nicholas Biddle, 1786-1844, President and Director of United States Bank.

WISTAR



PART I

*Mr N Biddle requests the
pleasure of Mr Henry Trots company
on Saturday evening next at 8 o'clock*

Will you please answer us as soon as possible

Yours truly Nov 22 1886

Wistar Party Card. Invitation of Nicholas Biddle, November 22, 1886.

WEDNESDAY
EVENING PARTY

request the favor of
Company

on Wednesday Evening near at 8 o'clock.

Philad.

W



The favor of an early answer is requested

Wednesday Evening Party Card, as used by Members.



WEDNESDAY EVENING

PARTIES,

1840-41.

Mr. Morris

Nov. 4th.	JOHN VAUGHAN.	Jan. 20th.	ISAAC ELLIOTT.
" 11th.	Wm. Morrison.	" 27th.	S. G. MORTON, M. D.
" 18th.	FRED'K. BROWN.	Feb. 3rd.	WM. MORRISON.
" 25th.	WM. RAWLE.	" 10th.	T. D. MUTTER, M. D.
Dec. 2nd.	RICH'D. PETERS.	" 17th.	JOS. R. CHANDLER.
" 9th.	JOHN J. SMITH, JR.	" 24th.	EDW'D. PENNINGTON.
" 16th.	JACOB SNIDER, JR.	Mar. 3rd.	HENRY TROTH.
" 23rd.	J. H. BRADFORD, M. D.	" 10th.	JOHN WHITE.
" 30th.	JOS. R. INGERSOLL.	" 17th.	THOS. SULLY.
Jan. 6th.	Wm. Morrison.	" 24th.	WM. M. MEREDITH.
" 13th.	I. R. JACKSON.	" 31st.	JOHN C. MONTGOMERY.

3. J. Hancock

If the evening fixed for any member is wished to be changed by him, he is to make the arrangement with some other member to exchange with him.

Any *strangers*, but no *citizens*, can be introduced by the other members.

Wednesday Evening Parties Season 1840-41.

Notice to Hosts for Evening Parties.

The dignified, light-moving form I behold
Of the *Judge*,¹ as a scholar, a jurist extolled ;
A statesman revered, of the Washington school,
Always true to its precept, the people should rule,
But rule through the laws themselves have decreed,
And firm in the right when traitors should bleed.
Columbia still hails thee with pride in her eye,
And thy song will be echoed till freedom shall die."

In 1820 the firm of Henry Troth & Co. invested a portion of their profits in an iron furnace at Pine Creek, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, placing their half-brother, James Dixon, and Leven H. Jackson in control, but the experiment did not succeed.

In 1824 Henry Troth was elected a member of Common Council of Philadelphia and served nine years, four of these as President of the body. The published result of the election of October, 1827, shows that he received on the Federal Republican Ticket the highest number of votes of the twenty chosen, to wit: Henry Troth, Joshua Percival, Ephraim Haines, Benjamin Jones, Jr., Jonathan Fell, Charles Johnson, William Gerhard, Robert Ralston, Jr., Francis G. Smith, William Rawle, Samuel Norris, Benjamin Tilghman, Joseph Donaldson, Caleb P. Wayne, W. M. Walmsley, Coleman Fisher, John H. Linn, George Weaver, E. W. Keyser, and John C. Lowber. As a member of Council, which in those days met weekly in the evening, he served with conspicuous industry, advocating needed improvements and economical legislation. He was a Trustee of Girard College with associates at the time of the corner-stone laying, July 4, 1833, Nicholas Biddle, John Swift, Joseph R. Ingersoll, George B. Wood, Thomas McEuen, William H. Keating, Richard Price, Benjamin W. Richards, Thomas Dunlap, Charles Bird, Joseph

¹ Judge Joseph Hopkinson, 1770-1842, author of "Hail Columbia."

Mellvaine, George W. Toland, John M. Keagy, William M. Meredith, Algernon S. Roberts, John Steele, and John C. Stocker.

In 1837 The Bank of the United States, chartered by Congress, had this Directorate :

MATTHEW L. BEVAN, *President*. SAMUEL JAUDON, *Cashier*.

Directors :

MATTHEW L. BEVAN,	NATHAN DUNN,
ALEXANDER HENRY,	JOHN A. BROWN,
RICHARD WILLIAMS,	JOHN BEVLAND, JR.,
HENRY PLATT,	HENRY TROTH,
THOMAS CADWALADER,	JAMES C. FISHER,
ROBERT RALSTON,	THOMAS H. PERKINS, of Mass.,
EDWARD COLEMAN,	ROBERT LENOX, of New York,
THOMAS FLEMING,	ROSWELL L. COLT, of New York,
JOSEPH HEMPHILL,	ROBERT GILMOR, of Maryland,
WILLIAM DRAYTON,	JOHN POTTER, of South Carolina.

From 222 Market Street, which had been both business place and dwelling, the drugstore was moved to the new five-story building which the firm erected on the adjoining lot westward. At this time, 1832, the store No. 224, now 630, was the highest building on Market Street until George W. Carpenter, druggist, northeast corner of Eighth, added one more story to his store to overtop his neighbor tradesman. When No. 222 was vacated the family went to live on Seventh Street below Market, next to the Franklin Institute, and in 1836 moved to No. 36 Girard Street, south side, third door from Twelfth, where they remained until 1852.

This location was considered particularly desirable, as the street, only one square in length, avoided the usual noise of

Report of the Committee
on the State of the Bank
on (Deferred Debts at
Bank United States, to
be charged to Lopez &c)

B.

Read & adopted, Dec 27, 1836

Deposited Dec. 23^d 1836, A. M.
Commissioner of the State of N. York

The Committee on the State of the Bank do solemnly
swear on the Oath of Office, the positive duty of Oath
to the amounting to \$29,186.81

Report, that having carefully examined the accounts
of each and every branch, they recommend the
adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, that the sum specified in the within said account
amounting to \$29,186.81 be assigned to the account of
James H. Hargrave to the President of the Bank.

Done 27. 1836

Attest
James H. Hargrave
Secretary

Com
in the
of the
Bank

a busy thoroughfare and afforded a safe playground for children; the houses were commodious five-story buildings recently completed by the Stephen Girard Estate. The occupants were of a class that might be styled well-to-do, and they more or less mingled in a suburban neighborly way; of the years spent at No. 36 his children have pleasant recollections, the associations connected with old Girard Street forming a delightful chapter in their lives. As boys they have humorous memories of "Crazy Bob," whose favorite way to exhibit his peculiar anatomy enabled him to cover his nose with his lower jaw, leaving exposed only the eyes and chin; "Crazy Norah," in her combination masculine attire, challenging the boys to call her Queen Elizabeth, which was followed by stones hurled at her tormentors sheltered behind the tree-boxes along the pavements. The ordinary winter sledding was varied by an occasional ride, with a dozen or more fellows at the rope, of their genial friend, the venerable William J. Duane, who as United States Treasurer, in 1833, under President Jackson, refused to withdraw the Government deposits from the United States Bank, placing duty to his country above emolument of office, and compelled the President to publicly discharge him rather than submissively forego his prerogative, and thereby gained the merited title of "the noblest Roman of them all"; and again, fond memories of the moonlight evenings with the Girard Street girls on the smaller sleds. They also call to mind the eccentric George Mundy, with his flowing locks, who, having parted with his hat to a hatless poor man, scorned aught but nature's headgear, and occasionally gave a temperance lecture in front of Doctor Ducachet's dwelling, denouncing the worthy rector of St. Stephen's Church for failing to preach and practice total abstinence. Recollection is crowded with memories of the many joyous pastimes of the Girard Street

boys, the Hustons, Livingstons, Nisbets, Wagers, Platts, Troths, Dungalisons, Ewings, Thayer, Sheetz, Ellet, Chase, Richards, Clement, Freeman, Lewis, Totten, Griffiths, Duane, and the Pancoasts from Chestnut Street. This little street, only one square long, with its forty houses, for twenty years from its inception covered the home-life of many men prominent in city affairs. Benjamin W. Richards, Mayor of Philadelphia in 1830, and Robert T. Conrad, in 1854; Rev. Henry W. Ducachet, of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Rev. John Chambers, the noted defender of the Presbyterian faith, and Rev. Thomas Hoge; Judges Edward King and M. Russell Thayer; Lawyers, Richard Peters, Charles J. Ingersoll, Constant Guillou, Henry G. Freeman, Morton P. Henry, and others; college professors, J. Robley Dungalison and Robert M. Huston, of Jefferson Medical, and Henry Vethake, of the University of Pennsylvania; Directors of the United States Bank and Bank of the United States, William J. Duane, Peter Wager, Henry Ewing, Foster G. Crutcher, and Henry Troth; Charles Ellet, Jr., civil engineer, constructor of the wire suspension bridge over the Schuylkill River at Callowhill Street and President of the Schuylkill Navigation Company; Peter Wright, founder of the shipping firm of Peter Wright & Sons; Michael Hersant, French Consul; Franklin Peale, of the United States Mint; John C. Montgomery, Post-master General; John Read, president of the Philadelphia Bank, and many other men of note.

Having learned by experience the value of self-culture and desirous of stimulating a taste for literature, Henry Troth with a few others in 1821 incorporated the Apprentices' Library of Philadelphia, devoting much of his time and means to its interests, and serving as its President from 1837 until his death. Their Annual Report of 1843 in noticing his death states: "The services rendered by him to the institu-



Old Girard Street, south side, near Twelfth Street, 1886.

tion are written upon every page of its history, and his best eulogy is its success. With the fond affection of a parent he had watched for years over the concerns of the Library, and no zeal was spared by him, no personal sacrifice thought too great, if he could thereby add to the popularity or usefulness of the institution. He brought to its service a mind familiar with the wants of the apprentice, for he had been an apprentice, and his warmest sympathies were always active to make it minister to their improvement and happiness. He has departed from us, but the remembrance of his virtues, his services, and his worth will long dwell with the Apprentices' Library. By order of the Board,

PHILIP GARRETT, *Chairman pro tem.*

The masterpiece of work done by Henry Troth was his part in establishing one of the notable institutions of this city, "The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy." It was the first pharmaceutical college in the world with the exception of a small one at Berlin. Edward Parrish, one of its professors, in a discourse read at the opening of the new College Hall on October 7, 1868, gives this history of its inception :

"It must have been in the first or second month of the year 1821 that Peter K. Lehman, one of the old school of Philadelphia druggists, whose business was located on the south side of Market Street below Tenth, called in one day, as was his wont, at the store of his neighbor, Henry Troth, then a thriving wholesale druggist on Market below Seventh, and the two worthy druggists had a conversation of no little interest to us, as it seems to have led to the establishment of this College of Pharmacy. Their talk grew out of the fact that the Trustees and Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania had but recently determined to extend their sphere of operations by teaching and graduating young apothecaries

and giving to the more respectable already established a title of honor corresponding somewhat to that of Doctor of Medicine conferred upon physicians. The University did indeed proceed so far as to confer the degree of Master of Pharmacy upon sixteen of the apothecaries in the city, and one or more of these trading in the immediate neighborhood paraded this newly acquired title upon sign boards and in the City Directory to the great disgust of competitors. The project of teaching the apprentices in the stores at the rather unsuitable and very unreasonable lectures in the University met with no favor on the occasion I have alluded to. 'Henry, this wont do,' said Peter Lehman, 'the University has no right to be taking away our boys at noon to make them M. P.'s.'"

Henry Troth was a man of ideas, a man of enterprise, and the indignation of his neighbor and customer at this assumption of the doctors to teach, examine, and perhaps in some degree to suborn the independent guild of druggists, gave rise to the inquiry, "Why can't we have an institution of our own, train our own apprentices, and ourselves supervise the qualifications of those seeking admission to our ranks?" The suggestion seemed both timely and wise, and the two friends, full of their new idea, sallied forth to wake up their neighbors to its importance. The story goes that they called on some of the wholesale druggists, being generally men of some wealth and enterprise, not forgetting the retailers, however, as having most interest in the matter. They were the right men for the work. All they called on excepting one or two prospective Masters of Pharmacy took hold at once; so a meeting was called. The minutes of this meeting begin thus: "At a meeting of the Druggists and Apothecaries of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, held at Carpenters' Hall, February 23rd, 1821, agreeable to notice, Stephen North was called to the chair and Peter Williamson was

appointed Secretary. Two sets of resolutions were offered, and those proposed by Henry Troth were adopted. They respectfully set forth that the method proposed by the Trustees of the University is not suited to correcting the abuses in the drug and apothecary business, and direct the appointment of a committee to report on the subject to a future meeting. This committee consisted of nine persons, as follows: Samuel Jackson, Daniel B. Smith, Robert Milnor, Peter Williamson, Stephen North, Henry Troth, Samuel Biddle, Charles Allen, and Frederick Brown. . . .

“The present sketch would, however, be very incomplete without a notice of Henry Troth, already spoken of in connection with the first steps taken toward the organization of the druggists and apothecaries of the city. He was born in Talbot County, Maryland, and was placed in the drugstore of Jeremiah Morris, on the north side of Market Street below Eighth. Near the close of the war (1812-16) he embarked in business, and by industry and economy reached success. He was a leading spirit in the college for more than twenty years; for thirteen years Vice-President at a time when the President was seldom in attendance, he presided at the meetings with dignity and impartiality. He was seldom absent from his post, and at his death in 1842 strong testimony was placed on the records of the College to his high moral worth combined with kindness and courtesy of manner and many estimable traits of character. It may not be uninteresting as illustrating the progress of the times to note his agency in the introduction of gas for illumination into our city. He was for nine years a member of the Common Council and four years its President. The project of lighting the city with gas met with many objections. Henry Troth urged the improvement strongly, but it was only successful when, contrary to his judgment, a company was chartered for the purpose,

which, after erecting the works and laying the pipes, sold out to the city at an advance of twenty-five per cent. . . .

"Henry Troth was one of the first in Philadelphia to burn anthracite coal in a grate which was in his parlor over the store. About the year 1819 his grate was erected, but it was taken down and rebuilt several times before the intractable 'stone coal' would burn satisfactorily. Many incredulous ones who called to see the experiment went away discouraged because they said they could not supply fresh air as he had done by a hole through the hearth. Samuel F. Troth, the younger brother and partner of Henry, who I shall have occasion to mention again in the course of my narrative, has given attention to its affairs for forty-six years with a constancy and regularity unequalled by any of his colleagues, and it is due to his own retiring character that he is not now as formerly a recipient of its honors as he is of its thanks and grateful acknowledgments for services rendered."

In Volume 2, January, 1831, No. 4, of the *College*, is this: "Address delivered to the Graduates by Henry Troth, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, at the Annual Commencement of the College, October, 1830," some extracts from which may give an insight to the character of thought and action which enabled this man to attain success within a short span of years. "The morbid desire of making money rapidly impels many to undersell their competitors in trade, and the effort to monopolize a large share of business by obtaining the character of selling goods cheaper than others is powerful in its influence, and leads too many into the evil and reprehensible custom of purchasing and vending inferior and inert medicines. To remedy these evils and the abuses incident to the business; to diffuse the knowledge of pharmacy and its collateral branches; to encourage long and regular apprentice-

ships and to elevate the character of our pharmaciens by honorable and manly views of the duties incumbent upon them ; to attain such praiseworthy objects by a union of effort the College of Pharmacy was instituted. The first of its kind on the American Continent, it has encountered peculiar difficulties and discouragements. The scoffs and jeers of its open enemies ; the apathy and indifference of its friends ; the lukewarmness of its members, some of whom, well calculated to aid and advance its interests, giving way to petty and unworthy jealousies, have shrunk from usefulness, while others with good intentions have suffered their zeal for its cause to slumber, and have too often let trifling engagements interfere with attendance on the discharge of their duties as its members. These and other causes have at times retarded its progress, yet its course, though sometimes slow, has been progressively onward. It has already accomplished much, and much remains for it to encounter and perform. And who is there to say that it will shrink from the discharge of the duties devolving upon it, or that its movements will ever be retrograde ? I for one will never believe it. Nay, it may be safely predicted that, aided by its graduates, to whom it looks for zealous, active, and enlightened support, its future progress will greatly exceed the most sanguine calculations of its friends and founders. It remains for me in conclusion to declare in the name of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy that Dilwyn Parrish, Charles D. Hendry, Edward Brooks, and Isaac Jones Smith are graduates in the College, and to present to each the diploma of the institution."

Extract from an address delivered by Joseph Carson, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, to the graduates of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, April 15, 1846:

"But I am again impelled to call up commingled recollections of pain and pleasure inseparably connected with this

school of pharmacy. An individual once a member of our body, prominent with others, was among the first in his endeavors to promote its successful establishment. In this country it was a new and untried undertaking, but the success with which it has been crowned has long since clearly exhibited the advantages expected by its founders. A foresight of the future, an anticipation of the growing wants of the profession, the necessity of preparation to meet the demands of the community, originated the enterprise. But it required unceasing vigilance, inexhaustible perseverance, widespread influence, and unwearied personal attention. For all these our lamented Vice-President Troth was distinguished; he boldly took his stand in favor of improvement, and no difficulties drove him from his path, no disappointment diminished the firmness of his determination to accomplish it. His hope was high, and he had the faculty of infusing it into all within his circle. His manly bearing, his practical intelligence, his tones of encouragement and decided liberality communicated power, and it was wielded for the advancement of this his favorite project."

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Philada. College of Pharmacy, held 6th month, 20th, 1842, it was unanimously—

"Resolved, That we have learned with deep regret the demise of our late fellow-member, Henry Troth, Esq., one of the founders of this College, and who for so long a time and so ably fulfilled the duties of Chief Officer of this Board.

"Resolved, That a copy of the above Resolution be transmitted to the family of the deceased."

From the minutes of the Board of Trustees of the Phila. College of Pharmacy, Phila., 6 mo., 30th, 1842.

AMBROSE SMITH, *Secretary*.

At a stated meeting of the Philada. College of Pharmacy, held at their Hall on the evening of 27th instant, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"It is with feelings of deep regret that we announce to the College the decease of our late estimable

"Vice-President, Henry Troth.

"Previous to the existence of the Philada. College of Pharmacy he was impressed with the many advantages that would result from the Druggists and Apothecaries of this city co-operating in the establishment of such an institution. His early labours attest the leading part which he took as one of its founders, and the untiring energy of his mind was devoted to its interests until removed by death from the station of honour and usefulness he held among us.

"For thirteen years Henry Troth presided over our meetings as Vice-President, seldom if ever known to be absent except from sickness or absence from the city. The deep interest he felt for the prosperity of the College was manifested by the faithful discharge of all his duties as an officer and member.

"*Resolved*, That his high moral worth, his many estimable traits of character, and his kindness and courtesy of manner secured for him the warm personal friendship and respect of the members individually.

"*Resolved*, That we record this short notice of our minutes as a slight tribute of affectionate regard to his memory.

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary be directed to forward a copy of the same to his bereaved family accompanied by the Resolutions passed at a late meeting of the Board of Trustees."

CHARLES ELLIS.

Philadelphia, 6 mo., 28th, 1842.

"RESPECTED FRIEND:—

"By a resolution of the Philada. College of Pharmacy, adopted at their last meeting, I was directed as Secretary on that occasion to enclose to thyself and family a copy of the proceedings of the College in relation to our late lamented Vice-President, Henry Troth.

"Few institutions, if any, among the many with which his name was associated, feel more keenly his loss than ours, or do more sincerely sympathize with his family under this afflicting bereavement."

Very respectfully,

To Henrietta Troth.

CHARLES ELLIS,

On behalf of the Phila. College of Pharmacy.

Philadelphia, 6 mo., 28th, 1842.

In an article written for the *Philadelphia Press* in the early seventies by John F. Graff over the nom-de-plume of "Gray-beard," he describes a visit to Laurel Hill Cemetery and says, "A short distance from the spot last referred to is the resting-place of Henry Troth, marked by a modest tomb. Like many others in the history of our young Republic, he conquered the difficulties which beset him by his own untrammelled energies. Endowed with good natural powers, he rose to honorable distinction in his profession as a druggist; and in his day was known as one of the most useful and efficient members of Councils. His life beautifully exemplified the wisdom of building upon integrity and usefulness as a private citizen rather than courting the empty honors of place for the mere sake of position. Mr. Troth died greatly esteemed for his sterling worth as a man by a large circle of friends."

Extract from the Minutes of the Board of Managers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, May 25, 1842:

"*Resolved*, That this Board receive with profound regret the information of the decease of their esteemed fellow-member, Henry Troth, and record their sense of his valuable services as a member of this community at large and of the fidelity with which he discharged for a long period his duties as a member of this Board."

C. HARPER, *Secretary*.

At a stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge, held on Tuesday, the seventh day of June, 1842, the Secretary announced to the Board the death of Henry Troth, Esquire, a Manager of the institution. Whereupon the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.:

"*Resolved*, That in the death of Henry Troth the House of Refuge has lost an active, judicious, and ardent friend, and the Managers a valued and esteemed associate.

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to convey to the family of Mr. Troth the sincere sympathy of this Board for their afflicting loss.

"The Chair appointed Messrs. Cope, Barclay, and Patterson the committee."

From the Minutes.

JAMES J. BARCLAY, *Secretary*.

"The melancholy duty has devolved on us to convey to you the enclosed resolution of the Managers of the House of Refuge.

"To their tribute of respect for the memory of our valued deceased friend we must be permitted to add our heartfelt condolence for the irreparable bereavement which his family have sustained by this afflicting dispensation of an allwise Providence.

"Having long been associated with Henry Troth in the labours and duties of the House of Refuge, we bear willing testimony to the ardent zeal, intelligence, and effect with which he served the institution.

"Your sincere and sympathizing friends,

June 8, 1842.

To the Family of
Henry Troth.

THOS. P. COPE,	} <i>Committee."</i>
JAMES J. BARCLAY,	
JOS. PATTERSON,	

In their domestic life he and his wife soon gained a reputation among relatives and friends of keeping open-house with traditional Maryland hospitality, and especially at the annual convocation of the Friends Society the Girard Street home would be filled for a week with his Southern cousins. Hardly past middle age, an acute physical indisposition finally attacked the lungs, and a hemorrhage terminated his life May 22, 1842.

He died leaving an ample estate, which enabled the household to be continued on the same liberal basis already established. His helpmeet, the partner of his short-lived manhood, was a notable woman with a fine sense of duty and a gentle disciplinarian; with a disposition schooled to self-denial, her happiness was mirrored in the smiles of her children, and her long life, measured by over four score years, was devoted to the interests of others. After her children had reached an age that relieved her from the ordinary confinement of home duties, she became interested in the management of the Foster Home of Philadelphia, an institution for the care of children, and for several years served as President of the Board of Lady Managers. The colored department of the House of Refuge also, with co-operative and individual charities, filled the measure of a busy womanhood.

WILL OF WILLIAM TROTH,

THE IMMIGRANT ANCESTOR OF HENRY TROTH.

I WILLIAM TROTH of Talbot County in the province of Maryland, planter being sick and weak in body but in perfect mind and memory, blessed be All Mighty God for it, do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament hereby revoking and by these presents annulling and making void all and every Will and Wills formerly by me made and being sensible of the uncertainty of this life and well knowing that the Lord in his good time and pleasure will remove me hence and that all flesh must yield to death yielding to his heavenly will soul, body and spirit in a sense of his everlasting love in and through his son Christ Jesus, the light of the world and my Redeemer and my body to be decently buried according to the discretion of my Executors hereafter named and the advice of my friends commonly called Quakers and as touching all such temporal estate as it hath pleased God to bestow on me, I give and bequeath and dispose of in manner and form following :

Imprimis, My Will is that all my just debts and funeral charges be first paid and satisfied.

Item—I give to my son George Troth all that tract or parcel of land called Colesbanks and also the other tract of land called Colesbanks Addition both lying on Choptank River in Queen Anns County.

Item—I give unto my son Henry Troth all that tract of land called Actons Neck containing three hundred acres, also one other tract of land called Actons Addition containing

fifty-seven acres also one half of a tract of land called Troths Security containing one hundred and nine acres. I give and bequeath to my said son Henry Troth all that tract of land called Troths Fortune containing four hundred acres.

Item—I give and bequeath to my daughter Catharine Sharp one tract of land in Dorchester County called Moorfields containing three hundred acres; also one other tract of land in said county called Moorfields Addition containing two hundred acres.

Item—I give and bequeath to my daughter Judith Troth one tract of land called Troths Addition containing one hundred acres and also fifty acres of land called Jamaca. I give also to my daughter Troth two hundred acres of land which I bought of William and James Edmondson being part of Mount Hope in Talbot County.

Item—A tract of land which I bought of William Jones in Queen Anns County to be equally divided between my three children, viz.: Henry Troth, Judith Troth, and Catharine Sharp.

Item—I give and bequeath to my grandson William Lewis one tract of land (240 acres) called Newington in Queen Anns County on Choptank River.

He names also son-in-law Charles Lewis and grandchildren William Lewis, Fortune Lewis, Ann Lewis, and Elizabeth Lewis.

Exec. are son-in-law Peter Sharp and children Henry Troth and Judith Troth. Will dated November, 1, 1709, and proven November 6, 1710.

Line of descent of Henry Troth: William Troth and Isabel; Henry Troth and Elizabeth Johns; Henry Troth and Sarah Paschall; Samuel Troth and Ann Berry; Henry Troth and Henrietta Henri.

“PHILADELPHIA, Jan’y 8th, 1820.

“GENTLEMEN :—

“As we are accustomed, on occasions like the present, to call around us some of our friends to participate in revering the virtues and commemorating the worth of departed talent, and your society being associated on principles and for purposes similar to our own, we beg leave on behalf of the Franklin Association to present you our best respects ; and request the favour of your company at our approaching anniversary of the birth of Franklin, in the lower room of the Washington Hall, on the evening of Monday the 17th instant.

“With our best wishes for your welfare, we remain your very obedient serv’ts,

AQUILA BOLTON,	} Committee of Arrangem’ts.
ALEX. M. GAU,	
JOHN FAGAN,	
ALGERNON S. ROBERTS,	
JOHN LOUD,	

“To the President & members of the Philada. Literary Association.”

“The Committee of Arrangements, *by the particular desire of General LaFayette*, request the honour of Mr. Henry Troth’s company—to dine with the General at the Mansion House, on Monday next, at 5 P. M.

“By order,

“J. S. LEWIS, *Chairman.*”

Saturday, 2d Oct., 1824.

"Philada., April 15, 1834.

"SIR:—

"On the part of the young men of the City and County of Philadelphia, we request the honour of your company at the dinner to Mr. Preston at the Washington Hall, on Friday, 18th inst., at 4 P. M.

"We have the honour to be, &c.,

Henry Troth, Esq.,
President of
Common Council.

JOHN B. MYERS,
S. ROBERT,
WILLIAM B. REED,
CHAS. B. WAINRIGHT,
JOHN C. MARTIN,
JOS. HANNA,
I. G. CLARKSON,

} Committee of
arrangements."



THE HENRI FAMILY.

Mother (Elizabeth) and Daughters Henrietta and Eliza and Son Peter, and small
Miniature of the Father.

From a Miniature by the Father, P. Henri, Husband of Elizabeth.

DESCENDANTS OF HENRY TROTH AND HENRIETTA
HENRI.

1. Anna Troth, married George Morrison Coates.
2. Eliza Henri Troth, married Joseph P. H. Coates.
3. William P. Troth, married (1st) Emma M. Thomas.
3. William P. Troth, married (2d) Clara G. Townsend.
4. Henry Morris Troth, died, age 18 months.
5. Henrietta M. Troth, married Edward Y. Townsend.
6. Louisa Troth, died, age 21 years.
7. Henry M. Troth, married Sarah J. Remington.
8. Edward Troth, married (1st) Elizabeth Manderson.
8. Edward Troth, married (2d) Linda Brooks.
9. Samuel Troth, married Anna Speakman.
10. Emily Troth, died in infancy.

CHILDREN OF ANNA TROTH¹ AND GEORGE MORRISON COATES.

11. Henry Troth Coates, married Estelle Barton Lloyd.
12. William M. Coates, married Anne Morris Lloyd.
13. Joseph Hornor Coates, married Elizabeth Gardner Potts.
14. Charles H. Coates, died in infancy.
15. Samuel Coates, died, age 18 years.

CHILDREN OF ELIZA HENRI TROTH² AND JOSEPH P. H. COATES.

16. George M. Coates, Jr., married Laura Lloyd.
17. Edward Hornor Coates, married (1st) Ella Mary Potts.
17. Edward Hornor Coates, married (2d) Florence Earle.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM P. TROTH³ AND EMMA M. THOMAS.

18. Helen Troth, married Charles Ridgway.
19. Anna Coates Troth, married Henry Serrill Harper.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM P. TROTH³ AND CLARA G. TOWNSEND.

20. Emily Stackhouse Troth.
21. Henrietta Troth, died, age 5 years.
22. Alice Gordon Troth, married John R. Drexel.
23. Lillian Sharpless Troth, married Richard van Wyck.
24. Mabel Troth, died, age 8 months.

CHILDREN OF HENRIETTA M. TROTH⁵ AND EDWARD Y. TOWNSEND.

25. Henry Troth Townsend, married Maria Potts.
26. John W. Townsend, married Mary Shreve Sharpe.

CHILDREN OF HENRY M. TROTH⁷ AND SARAH J. REMINGTON.

27. William Penn Troth, Jr., married Theodosia Ashmead.
28. Clement Remington Troth, married Margaret Struthers James.

CHILDREN OF EDWARD TROTH⁸ AND ELIZABETH MANDERSON.

29. Annette Troth, died, age 12 years.
30. Andrew Manderson Troth.

CHILDREN OF EDWARD TROTH⁸ AND LINDA BROOKS.

31. Edward Osborne Troth.
32. Laura Bell Troth.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL TROTH⁹ AND ANNA SPEAKMAN.

33. Louisa Troth, married Joseph Price, M. D.
34. Henry Troth.
35. Charles Speakman Troth, died, age 6 months.
36. Emma Troth.
37. Anna Coates Troth.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM M. COATES¹² AND ANNE MORRIS LLOYD.

38. Esther Malcolm Coates, married Joseph W. Sharp, Jr.
39. Samuel Coates, died, age 2 years.
40. Benjamin Coates.
41. John Lloyd Coates.
42. Helen Langdale Coates.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH HORNOR COATES¹³ AND ELIZABETH G. POTTS.

43. George Morrison Coates.
44. Ella M. Coates.
45. Henry Troth Coates, Jr.
46. Beulah Coates.
47. Anna Coates.
48. Joseph Collins Coates.
49. Josiah Langdale Coates, died in infancy.
50. Sydney Coates.
51. Sherman Gardner Coates.

CHILDREN OF GEORGE M. COATES, JR.,¹⁶ AND LAURA LLOYD.

52. Elisa H. Coates, married William Marbury Nelson.
53. Elinor Percy Coates, married Francis Macomb Cresson.
54. Mary Coates.
55. Malcolm Vernon Coates.
56. Laura Lloyd Coates.
57. Edward Osborne Coates.

CHILD OF EDWARD HORNOR COATES¹⁷ AND FLORENCE EARLE.

58. Josephine Wisner Coates, died in infancy.

CHILD OF HELEN TROTH¹⁸ AND CHARLES RIDGWAY.

59. Anna Troth Ridgway.

CHILDREN OF ANNA COATES TROTH¹⁹ AND HENRY SERRILL HARPER.

60. Helen Harper, died in infancy.
61. Anna Harper, died young.
62. Alice Harper, married Thomas B. Phillips, of England.

CHILDREN OF ALICE GORDON TROTH²² AND JOHN R. DREXEL.

63. Lillian Maie Drexel, died, age 5 years.
64. John R. Drexel, Jr.
65. Alice Gordon Drexel.
66. Gordon Preston Drexel.

CHILDREN OF HENRY TROTH TOWNSEND²⁵ AND MARIA POTTS.

67. Grace Townsend, died in infancy.
68. Helen Townsend, died, age 2 years.
69. Edward Y. Townsend, Jr.
70. Ethel Townsend.
71. Marie Louise Townsend.
72. Henrietta T. Townsend.

CHILDREN OF JOHN W. TOWNSEND²⁶ AND MARY SHREVE SHARPE.

73. Charles Sharpe Townsend.
74. Edith Townsend.
75. John W. Townsend, Jr.
76. Stockton Townsend.
77. Roger Raynham Townsend.
78. Richard Lawrence Townsend.

CHILDREN OF CLEMENT R. TROTH²⁸ AND MARGARET S. JAMES.

79. Herbert Walter Troth.
80. Henry Morris Troth.
81. William Penn Troth (3d).
82. Helen Struthers Troth.
83. Margaret Struthers Troth.

CHILDREN OF LOUISA TROTH³³ AND JOSEPH PRICE, M. D.

84. Marian Emily Walton Price.
85. Phebe Moore Price.
86. Joseph Price, Jr.
87. Louise Troth Price.
88. Anna Edith Price.
89. Henry Troth Price.
90. Richard Preston Price.

CHILDREN OF ESTHER MALCOLM COATES³⁸ AND JOSEPH W. SHARP, JR.

- 91. Joseph W. Sharp (3d).
- 92. Anne Coates Sharp.
- 93. Estelle Lloyd Sharp.

CHILD OF ELISA H. COATES⁵² AND WILLIAM MARBURY NELSON.

- 94. Cleland Kinloch Nelson.

CHILD OF ELINOR PERCY COATES⁵³ AND FRANCIS MACOMB CRESSON.

- 95. George Vaux Cresson.

CHILD OF ALICE HARPER⁶² AND THOMAS B. PHILLIPS.

- 96. Charles Douglass Phillips.

